THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
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☞No subscription taken for less than six months
☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher: It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.
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Professional Cards.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims. back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang. on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

New Banking House.
Rupp, Shannon & Co.,
have opened, a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa. Money lent and taken on deposit, and collections made on moderate terms.
They also have lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska, for sale or trade.
Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863—tf.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES.
PHILADELPHIA, Philip Ford & Co., Boyd & Hough, Armor Young & Bros.,
BEDFORD, Hon. Job Mann, Hon. W. T. Daugherty, B. F. Meyers.
January 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
☞Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office.
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

P. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.
MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
407 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 7, 1863—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots & Shoes,
No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA
March 7, 1863—1y.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.
BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.
☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
RICHARD LEO.
July 10, 1863.—tf

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3100

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1864. VOL. 7, NO 33.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less. $1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 25

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The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Select Poetry.

I Wish I Was an Editor.

BY NED.

I wish I was an Editor,
I really do indeed;
It seems to me that Editors
Get everything they need.
They get the biggest and the best
Of everything that grows,
And get in free to circusses,
And other kinds of shows.
When a mammoth cheese is cut,
They always get a slice,
For saying Mrs. Smith knows how
To make it very nice;
The largest pumpkin, the longest beet,
And other garden stuff;
Is blown into the sanctum by
An editorial puff;
The biggest bug will speak to them,
No matter how they dress,
A shabby coat is nothing if
You own a printing press;
At Ladies' Fairs they are almost hugged
By pretty girls who know
That they will crack up everything
The ladies have to show;
And thus they get a blow out free
At every party feed,
The reason is because they write,
And other people read.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

All contributions to this column must be addressed to "Simon Syntax, Box 93, Bedford, Pa."

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The School Directors of the county will do well to notice the following, given in answer to the question: "At what time does the term of office of directors who are elected at the winter or spring elections, commence for 1864?"

It was enacted April 22, 1863, that from and after the first day of January, 1864, the term of office of School Directors should commence on the first Monday of June in each year. Also that the term of office of school directors then in office shall severally be extended until the first Monday of June of the year in which their term of office expires. By this law directors who are elected at the winter or spring elections, are not to take their seats in the board until the first Monday of June, 1864; and those whose term of office expires this year are to continue to act with the board until that date. Any action of a board in which the newly elected members took their seats before said first Monday in June is illegal; the business thus transacted should be acted upon again by the old board.

From the Pennsylvania School Journal.

REPORT ON TEACHERS INSTITUTES, DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

It will not be my object in the few thoughts which I am about to present, to seek out the origin of Institutes, and trace them up through the different periods of their growth to the present time; but to speak of them as an established institution—as an essential element in our common school system.

As to the past results of Institutes, there is no question. Although imperfectly organized, with a want of system and method in the manner of conducting them, the results are greater than from any other single educational agency; first suggesting if they did not actually effect a complete change in our methods of teaching and school management.

DISTRICT INSTITUTES.: Since the passage of the law making it obligatory for teachers to devote two days of each month to exercises for their own improvement, District Institutes have been established on a permanent basis; for although this portion of the law has been in operation for but a comparatively short time, the hopes of its friends are being realized. True, we are having some failures. The teachers of certain districts, from a lack of knowledge or inclination, fail to compensate themselves or their schools for the time thus spent; but as Institutes become general, they become more popular and effective.

Institutes are now organized in almost every district in the State, thus bringing all classes of teachers within their influence. As these become more effective in their operation their influence extends beyond the teachers and the schools to the county organization—making it more practical and interesting; both agencies also exerting a powerful influence on communities, by means of the clearer views disseminated upon the importance, means and ends of education, and the importance of employing none but well qualified teachers.

In order that there may be no failures in carrying out the law in regard to Institutes, it is necessary that there be a permanent organization of the teachers in the different districts Let there be a definite plan of operation, with clear conceptions of the objects and ends in view, and a settled purpose to accomplish these ends, even though difficulties do present themselves.

The principal exercises of the Institute should be *drills* in the different branches of the common school course, and discussions on the theory of teaching.

The manner of conducting these drills will suggest itself to the intelligent teacher, from reading articles upon the subject in our educational periodicals, and be somewhat in proportion to a knowledge of the ability of the different members of the class. The exercises should not be merely adapted to the present stock of knowledge possessed by the different teachers; but, by assigning subjects for succeeding meetings and requiring careful preparation in order to appear creditably before the Institute, additional acquisitions should be provided for.—Teachers will thus be compelled to subject themselves to professional study, or have their ignorance and carelessness exposed. An additional amount of labor is thus imposed, to which the true teacher will willingly submit. We are only successful by laborious effort.

While the principal object of the Institute should be professional improvement, parents and citizens generally should be induced to attend. On such occasions exercises of a more general nature should be introduced—not merely for their present entertainment but for giving correct views upon educational topics in regard to which misunderstanding exists.

To insure regularity, and punctuality in attendance, a correct minute of the proceedings of the Institute should be kept, which should at all times be open to the inspection of directors, or a synopsis of these minutes be monthly presented to the District Secretary. A failure to perform any reasonable duty assigned should be treated as a failure to perform any of the usual school room duties.

The want of professional reading is felt by many of our teachers, and this can only be supplied by establishing libraries in connection with the District Institute. Many of those now engaged in teaching are too poorly compensated to make much outlay for this purpose. In no other way could directors better dispose of a small portion of the funds of the district than by adding, annually, a few well selected volumes to an Institute Library; thus insuring to every teacher a constant supply of reading matter upon educational topics.

Difficulties in the way of successfully establishing Institutes in all of the different districts of the State may lead to modifications of the general plan of operation; but many of these are imaginary. The county which I represent has a reasonable share of these difficulties, yet we have an organized Institute in every district, with an attendance of at least 80 per cent. of the teachers employed. Where there are *real* difficulties in the way, a liberal construction should be put upon the law, and the district, as much as possible, relieved.

Objections are frequently urged, and with some plausibility, that the Institutes, owing to the conduct of the members, often entirely fail in accomplishing the desired purpose, and send away persons completely disgusted with their proceedings. Teachers who act in this way deserve censure. If they cannot conduct themselves with proper dignity and decorum while engaged in exercises for mutual improvement, they are not worthy the name of teachers.

The Democratic Party and Slavery.

Some observations on this subject, which we deemed it prudent to offer a few weeks since, have drawn out, from all parts of the loyal states, responses which show that we were fortunate enough to strike the key-note of a widely diffused public sentiment. We have found our views echoed, with more or less abatement, or more or less exaggeration, in the loyal press of the country, in Congress, and especially in numerous letters of indorsement from men of influence and standing in the Democratic party.—This favorable impression and these warm indorsements are certainly not due to the novelty of our views, but only to their timeliness. If they had any merit, it consisted merely in an apt application to present circumstances of time honered principles to which the Democratic party has always assented. We have not made converts to a new faith, but only led the way in the application of old principles to a new problem.

While the main drift of public sentiment to the Democratic party is toward a simple and unqualified indorsement of our position precisely as defined it we observe that a very few persons and presses, who seem to mistake that position for an innovation, fall into lines of argument which evince, on the one side, something of the exaggerated zeal of new converts, and on the other, a little of the defensive vehemence natural to men who fear that their party is cutting loose from old moorings. These are points on which we do not think it wise to have a controversy with any class of men who desire the success of the Democratic party; especially, as the general sense of the party, which has been so widely expressed, is in entire harmony with our views. The only argument we choose to make on the subject is simply to restate our position, leaving the statement to make whatever impression may be thought due to its intrinsic weight.

It has for some time been the cue of the adversaries of the Democratic party to stigmatize it as a pro-slavery party, and to excite prejudice against it as the patron and apologist of an institution which is condemned by the civilization of the age. That this is an unjust imputation on the Democracy of the Northern States, is demonstrated by the broad and undeniable fact that slavery was abolished in all the Northern States in which it ever existed with the warm approval and hearty concurrence of all the people of these states without distinction of party. No northern Democrat ever opposed or regretted the abolition of slavery in the state of his residence, much less ever proposed or wished its re-establishment. The head of a family who takes the most careful pains to train up his own children in the principles of Christains virtue, gives the stsongest possible evidence of his approval of those principles, even though he may not think it his duty to interfere with the domestic discipline of his infidel neighbor.

If that neighbor happens to be his partner in business, the fact that they are members of the same firm confers upon neither any control over the household of the other however strongly he may disapprove of its management. But can there be no virtue unless it be of that meddlesome and intrusive kind which violates the sacred right of distinct families, or of distinct communities, to be exempt from the officious and censorious surveilance of neighboring families, or neighboring communities? Does a man cease to be virtuous, because in addition to other virtues, he practices the discreet and peace-promoting virtue of minding his own business.

Besides the great cardinal fact on which we insist, that Northern Democrats have proved their abhorrence of slavery by assisting in expelling it from their own States and bolting the doors against its return, they have expressed public and constant satisfaction at all movement toward its abolition in other States, by the people of those States, and equally decided deprecations of the arrest of such movements by impertinent outside interference. We could if necessary, fill our columns to overflowing with citations from the documents, speeches, and writings of Democratic statesmen, in which it was urged as a strong point against the abolition crusade of the last thirty years, that it had put back emancipation in the border slave States. Is this a species of argument to be used by men who approve of slavery and desire its continuance?

The pro-slavery stigma attempted to be fixed on Northern Democrats is a calumny; it has always been repelled as a calumny throughout the heated controversies which have prevailed since the annexation of Texas. Among South-Democrat the slavery issue was early merged in the higher issue of the right of the States to control their domestic affairs, and it was only by attacks on slavery that this right was assailed, they were led to defend the outpost as if it were the citadel itself, and thereby furnished a pretext for the calumny against the Democratic party. But the Democrats of the North, in rebelling this calumny, have steadily asserted that it was not slavery which they wished to uphold, but only the constitutional right of each State to determine for itself (as the Northern States had done) when it would abolish slavery, or whether it would abolish it at all.

The facts we have here stated are of such general notoriety that no person tolerably acquainted with our political history will be likely to deny them. It only remains to apply the principles which underlie them to present issues.

I keep in my house a small aquarium and a few canary birds, and my neighbor, whose taste differs from mine, is a snakefancier. He keeps a cage of poisonous serpents, whose breath infect the atmosphere of his apartments and impairs the health of his family. I have no more right to enter his house and kill or uncage his serpents than he has to enter mine and break my aquairium. But suppose he has disturbed the peace of the neighborhood, and committed a dozen assaults upon my children, although may, and if I am summoned as one of a posse to assist in the arrest and the criminal resists, his snake-cage may be broken to pieces in the *melee*, and the life trodden out of the hissing monsters; without any grounds of an action for trespass.

No magistrate could have issued a warrant for killing the serpents; but the officer of the law; once legally in the house, is not responsible for any damage which may incidentally be done in overpowering resistance. Whether it be the noxious snakes or costly porcelain dishes that are destroyed, it is all the same. And so, when our armies are legally within the Southern States for the purpose of overpowering resistance, those who make the resistance have simply to thank themselves whether it is their crops, their commerce, or slavery that is incidentally destroyed.

Now, so far as we observe any deviation from the principles which we have thus stated in the form of a parable, it consists either in an assumption that because the officer of the law is not responsible for damages necessarily incident to the discharge of his duty, he may therefore do all other damage that he can; or in the contrary assumption that because the officer had no original right to enter the house or kill the snakes, he is obliged to leave them in good health. Neither assumption is admissible. The radicals argue as if it were the duty of the officer, when once in the house, to lay about him and do all the damage in his power.

But he cannot go beyond the necessity of executing the law. Even if the homicide was committed because the man's neighbors quarreled with him about his snakes, it by no means follows, as the radicals contend, that the snake must be killed to remove the cause of the homicide and prevent its repetition. The law runs into no such whimseys. It merely justifies the damage which may incidentally be done in its own execution, and, in this respect, it regards all kinds of property alike.

When the South entered upon this war, they deliberately exposed their slave property to the perils and vicissitudes of a military contest, and they must take the consequences. The Democratic party of the North steadfastly holds to the same principle of nonintervention which it has always insisted upon as the true constitutional doctrine. As it would not interfere to destroy or cripple slavery tho' disapproving it, so neither will it interfere to save slavery from the consequenses to which its own friends have exposed it.—*World.*

ARTEMUS WARD, in a recent letter, thus gives his idea of re-organization:

"I never attempted to re-organize my wife but once. I shall never attempt it again. I'd bin to a public dinner, and had allowed myself to be betrayed into drinkin' their healths until my own became affected. Consckens was, I presented myself at Betsy's bedside late at nite, with considerable licker concealed about my person. I had somehow got perseshun of a horse whip on my way home and rmemberin' some cranky observashuns of Mrs. Ward, in the morning, I snapt the whip putty lively, and in a very loud voice I said Betsy, you need re-organizin'! I have come to re-organize! I dreamed that nite that somebody had laid a horsewhip over me sev'ril conseckootive times; and when I woke up I found *she* had. I haint drunk much of anythin' since; and if I ever have another re-organizin' job on hand I shall let it out.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

On Tuesday, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, of Feb. 26, a singular occurrence in real life took place in the Police Court, which, in this city, at least, has seldom transpired. The facts are these: About five years ago a man named Edward Carey left an affectionate and beautiful wife and three interesting children, to seek a fortune in the mines of California. For one year after his arrival in the gold country, Carey wrote constantly to his wife, and enclosed frequent sums of money. Suddenly the correspondence ceased, and Mrs. Carey received no money, was compelled to adopt other means to obtain a livelihood for herself and little ones. In a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Carey received information that her husband had been killed in the mines, which was corroborated by a subsequent letter received from California. For three years she lived, as she supposed she was, a widow, and receiving the attentions of an Italian, named Joseph Reibe, who succeeded in gaining her affections, she consented to marriage, and a year ago the two were legally united in the bonds of wedlock, and have ever since lived quite happily together. On Sunday last, as the church bells were summoning to the house of God the worshippers of the true Being, Edward Carey who had arrived direct from California by the morning train, was making inquiries in the neighborhood (in which his family resided when he left Cincinnati,) for his wife and children. His neighbors and friends stood amazed, and trembled upon beholding the man whom they had long since believed to be dead. Upon being assured that it was Carey, who was not dead but living, he was astounded with the intelligence that his wife, who had also believed that he had "gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," was married to another man, with whom she was now living in domestic felicity. Ascertaining the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Reibe, the afflicted husband hastened to ascertain whether what he had heard was true or false. Knocking at the door, a tall Italian, measuring six feet one and one-half inches, came to the door. Carey inquired:

"Does Mrs. Reibe live here?"

Italian—"She does—will you walk in?"

Carey—"Yes, sir; will you please tell her that a gentleman desires to see her?"

The Italian consented, and on going to the door leading into the dining room, called his wife by her first name. She answered, and, all full of smiles, came running down into the parlor. Upon seeing her husband, who rose from his seat to meet her, she screamed out, "My God, Carey!" and fell fainting to the floor.—The husbands both hastened to raise her from was Edward Carey, the lady's lawful husband. Reibe also claimed her as his wife, and added, "I shall never give her up." Before the wife had fully recovered from her fainting attack the two husbands had become engaged in angry, violent words, resulting in Carey drawing a pistol on Reibe, and by the latter being forcibly ejected from his house. Reibe, on Monday morning, had a warrant sworn out in the Police Court, charging Carey with disorderly conduct and provoking him to commit a breach of the peace. Carey was arrested, and when arraigned before Judge Warren, in the presence of Reibe and his wife, he asked the Court to hear an explanation before he entered his plea. Judge Warren consented, and Carey stated that he and Reibe both claimed the lady (pointing to Mrs. Carey Reibe) as wife, and he believed himself to be the legal claimant, had become disorderly in demanding of Reibe that he should give her up. Reibe, through the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Straub, exhibited to the Court the marriage certificate, and the question was at once raised, "What further proceedings could be had in that Court?" The wife, who, like Niobe, all in tears, was called up and asked by the Court if either of these men was her husband? She replied that she had been married to both, but having learned that her first husband was dead, she formed an attachment for Reibe three years afterwards and married him. After assuring the Court of her deeply seated attachment always for Carey, and now her warm affection for Reibe, who had been to her an affectionate and devoted husband. the Court inquired of her, viz:

"What do you now propose to do; live with your first husband, who is legally such, or your last husband, who by misapprehension, and unintentionally, you have made your husband?"

The lady replied, "My duty and my desire are to live with my first husband, Edward Carey."

The scene which followed can never be described. Carey and his wife approached each other and wept aloud, while the disappointed Italian, seated in his chair like a statue, presented a picture of despair and disappointment.—Presently his feelings were overcome, and grievously wept, elicting the sympathy of all. Carey and his wife, arm, in arm left the Court room and Reibe, after receiving kindly admonition from the Court that he must be resigned, and persue the matter no further, left the presence of the Court deeply chagrined and terribly mortified at the fate which had befallen him.—Carey and his family are preparing to leave the city, and Reibe, all alone in a deserted house, refuses to be comforted.

☞When the steamer Cosmopolitan returned to Beaufort, South Carolina, with two hundred and forty wounded and dying men from the Florida battle field, a grand ball was in full blast, at which were present General Gilmore and Saxon. "Dance all night to the broad daylight, and" bury the dead in the morning.

☞It is stated on high military authority that before Gen. Halleck was relieved of his command of the Department of the West, President Lincoln transmitted an order to him relieving Gen. Grant of all command, and practically shelving him, as he had done Gen's. McClellan and Fremont. Gen. Halleck, however, took the responsibility of pocketing the order, and thus saved Gen. Grant to the service.

Honorable Conditions.

Many years ago, in what is now a flourishing city in this State, lived a stalwart blacksmith, fond of his pipe and joke. He was also fond of his blooming daughter, whose many graces and charms had ensnared the affections of a susceptible young printer. The couple, after a season of billing and cooing, "engaged" themselves, and nothing but the consent of the young lady's parent prevented their union. To obtain this, an interview was arranged, and typo prepared a little speech to astonish and convince the old gentleman, who sat enjoying his favorite pipe in perfect content. Typo dilated upon the fact of their long friendship, their mutual attachment, their hopes for the future, and like topics; and taking the daughter by the hand, said, 'I now, sir, ask your permission to transplant this lovely flower from its parent bed'—but his feelings overcame him, he forgot the remainder of his oratorical flourish, blushed, stammered, and finally wound up with—'from its parent bed *into my own.*' The father keenly relished the discomfiture of the suitor, and after removing his pipe and blowing a cloud, replied: 'Well, young man, I don't know as I've any objection, *provided you will marry the girl first!*'

Sometime ago the New York *Tribune* wanted to know, because the New York *News* printed McClellan's report, why it was, if he was not a traitor, that he received the support of traitor. If Lincoln does not believe that the Constitution is a league with death and a covenant with hell," why does Garrison support him? If he does not believe our flag is a "flaunting lie," why does the *Tribune* support him? If he is not a miscegenationist why do the sixty-four spinsters at Port Royal, who are reported to have practically applied the doctrine, support him?

☞At a recent "receptjon" at the Presidential mansion, two negroes—officials wearing the Federal uniform—were present mingling with the crowd. It was noticeable that Mr. Lincoln treated them with "cold indifference." It is said the blacks are urged by Sumner and other Abolitionists to put themselves forward in white society, and especially at these public receptions, for the purpose of familiarizing the people with the idea of the social and political equality of the whites and blacks.

☞It is related that in Illinois a few days ago, a negro announced a lecture, and the miscegenationists bestirred themselves, and got him a large audience. What was their surprise, however, when they heard him declare that the Abolitionists are the worst enemies the negro has, to lecture again, and left town on the next train.

☞There have been instances of audacity since the war commenced, but we should like to know what Democrat ever attempted to show so conclusively the imbecility, unpopularity and criminalty even of the present Administration as Messrs. Blair, Pomeroy and Greely.

☞Gen. Meade bids fair to be the next military victim of the Administration. He has been summoned to Washington to answer the charges preferred against him by General Sickles and General Doubleday. The matter is becoming serious to him.

☞A valuable bed of coal underlies the city of Steubenville, Ohio and parties have offered the city one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the privilege of mining it.

☞A great fault in the dietetic system of this country consists in the fact that most people are supported mainly by dinner. This meal is consequently too large.

☞A woman has been arrested in San Francisco for bathing herself in whaleoil. But why haven't women as good a right to bathe themselves in whale-oil as to encase themselves in whalebone?

NEW USE FOR COAL OIL.—The Ohio Farmer states that coal oil has been by mere accident, found to be a most effective means of protecting fruit trees against the ravages of the curculio, by placing sawdust, saturated with oil at the foot of the tree.

A GREEN ONE.—An exchange tells a good story of an innocent countryman who chanced to be in one of our cities on sunday, and concluded to go to church. arriving there he waited outside for a moment, when to his profound sueprise, the organ struck up, from which he concluded some sort of a "shave down" was about to commence. Just at that moment he was invited to walk to a seat. "Not 'zacly, Mister—I ain't used to no such doin's on Sunday; and, besides. I don't dance."

FORK OVER.—Seward recently asserted that "every man in the Northern States is richer in consequence of the war." His circle of acquaintances is probably confined to army contractors and highly paid official. We wish he were obliged to make his word substantially good with every man in Northern States. He would then be compelled to fork over a few hundred dollars defect to us.—*Penn Yan Democrat.*

☞"Isaac, can you describe a bat?'—"Yes sir; he's a flying insect, about the size of a stopple, has india rubber wings, and a shoe string tail, he sees with his eyes shut

It is said that there are eleven government contractors who have taken the small pox in Washington. The rascals got in such a bad way of *taking* things, that it is no wonder they took the small pox.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

JOHN PALMER, Assistant.

FRIDAY : : : MARCH 18, 1864.

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

The Coming Campaign.

The questions to be decided in the next presidential campaign are: Shall this Union be restored? Shall it be *re-constructed* on a new plan? or shall there be a separation between the North and the South? These are questions that interest every man, woman and child in the country, both North and South.

Let us suppose that the Democrats will elect the next President; and that the South by that time should be thoroughly tired of the war. The new President might take his seat, and change the entire policy of the present administration. He might (his party being in a large majority in the North) offer them terms, such as would be honorable both to the North and to them. He might offer to guarantee their rights under the old constitution, and offer pardon to all except the ring-leaders; and, if they are taken, let them be tried by the law, and if they are found guilty of treason let them be punished, either by death or imprisonment, as a sound policy shall dictate. Confiscate their property during their lives according to the constitution; and, at their death, let it revert to their children who have not been attainted by treason. Let them, if they see fit, retain the institution of slavery.—They are not fighting for slavery—they are fighting for the principle, that the states have a right to make their own local laws and "regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way." Let the President even grant this. He can do it without compromising either Republican or Democratic principles. Let him grant amnesty and pardon to all who have not been leaders in an oath to "suport, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and renounce their allegiance to the Southern confederacy. Let us suppose now that all these terms were offered by a president who had some show of power to guarantee them; would it not go further towards restoring the Union than all the nigger proclamations ever issued by the present incumbent, or that ever will be issued by him unless they should embody the principles set forth above? If a Democratic President were elected, could not this be done? Of course, they would, in case they accepted these terms, have to assume their share of the national debt; and this would be no heavier than their own. If they were to accept these terms and come back by repealing their secession ordinances, and electing Senators and Congressmen. they could hereafter help protect themselves—not by a vote of *one-tenth* of their populatioon, but, perhaps, by nine-tenths. It is our honest opinion, that if ever the Union is *restored*, it must be done by this plan and no other.

The history of the world shows no example where from five to eight millions of free people were ever subjugated, and made to submit wholly to the terms offered them by their enemies;—no matter how much superior they may have been. On the contrary, it shows that, no matter how powerful a people may have been who have undertaken to invade and conquer another, of anything like the extent or population of the South, they have always had to compromise to some extent in the end. Supposing now, that the Union could be thus restored, what honest Republican, who really loves the Union more than the nigger, would refuse to help restore it on these terms?

It is true, no Abolitionist will ever vote to *restore* the Union. He wants *reconstruction*, which means a new form of government, on some hair-brained, transcendental theory, beyond the pale of practicability; and which shall not only guarantee the negro *freedom*, but political, and *social* equality. In short, a government in which the negro should be, not only the peer, but the superior, of the white man—voting at the elections, filling all the responsible offices, and even marrying and intermarrying with the whites. He looks forward to the millennium of "miscegenation," "when there shall be no black no white, but all shall be one color, one flesh and one bone." He wants a government to suit this fantastic, suppositious being, that never had an existence, and never will have, anywhere outside the cracked brains and disturbed fancies of such men as Garrison, Phillips and Greeley.

We repeat that, if the Union is to be restored it must be done by the election of a Democratic President, who will pursue the line of policy laid down above, or there is no longer any hope. If, on the other hand, the Republicans re-elect Abraham Lincoln, or elect Fremont, there will be neither a restoration nor a re-construction; but the final and eternal separation of the North and South will follow. Or, if we should be mistaken, and a re-construction should take place by mere force of arms; neither the North nor the South will be inhabitable, for any one having either the principles of a freeman or the skin of a white man. We ask our Republican friends—we mean those who are not crazy with war, drunk with blood, or gorged with "greenbacks"—and they are very few in number—to take these things into consideration seriously.—We want them to *think* and *reason* the matter for the good of the country, and not for the good of their *party*. If we elect a sound Democratic President there is yet hope to save this Union—if we fail, then this war will not be ended finally for the next four years; and debt, taxation, conscription and the shedding of more blood will follow. And, what is to be dreaded most of all, either separation or despotism.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, Feb. 29, 1864.

DEAR GAZETTE:

Legislation is now progressing quite briskly, the machinery of both houses being in good working order. The Abolition Senators have at last abandoned the position which they held for the last two months, viz: that the Speaker of the last Senate is the Speaker of the present one. This is a great triumph for the Democratic Senators and a complete vindication of the correctness of their position. If Mr. Penny was the lawful presiding officer of the Senate for the past two months, as claimed by the Abolition members of that body, why did he not continue to preside without a re-election? The truth is that the miserable pretence that the Speaker of the last Senate is the Speaker of the present one, was set up only to enable the Abolitionists to have an election held in the Indiana district. It was a "military necessity" on the part of the men who seized the control of the Senate. The exigency now having passed, they abandon their opposition to precedent and law, and virtually on Wednesday last, Mr. Penny was *elected* speaker. The vote stood for Penny 17; for Clymer 16.

The bounty bill has passed the House, and, I presume, will soon be through the Senate. There are now three hundred and fifty-six bills on the file of the House and ninety-four on that of the Senate, many of which have already been considered and passed. There is a proposition before the Legislture to remove the capitol to Philadelphia. What its fate will be, I am unable to say.

There is nothing new in politics, except that Secretary Chase is said to have withdrawn from the Presidential canvass. I should not be surprised if this declination of the Marquis of Greenbacks, will, in the end, turn out to be a poor imitation of the great Roman, who, "on the Lupercal," thrice refused the imperial crown. On the other hand the Fremont men are gaining ground day by day. A new paper in their interest, has been started in New York city. It is called the *New Nation*. The N. York *Tribune* also opposes the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln. The New Hampshire election, as was anticipated, resulted in favor of the Abolitionists. The granite State has not been Democratic since 1852—twelve years ago—and from present appearances, has not much notion of returning to the love of her earlier days. But "time sets all things even;" and it cannot be but that even in fanatic New England, Abolitionism and "Miscegenation" will succumb, sooner or later, to the true interests and dignity of the white man.

B. F. M.

Senatorial Conference.

The Conferees from the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, met at the Mengel House in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 9th day of March, 1864, and organized by calling Col. Andrew Johnson to the chair, and appointing Isaac Mengel and William Foster, secretaries.

The following named gentlemen appeared and were admitted to compose the conference:

Huntingdon—Col. Andrew Johnson, Major John S. Miller and David C. Gates, Esq.

Bedford—Isaac Mengel, William Foster and John P. Reed, Esq., substitute for William Gillespie, Esq.

Somerset—J. D. Roddy, Esq., A. J. Colborn, Esq., and George F. Baer, Esq., represented by Wm. J. Baer, Esq.

On motion of Major Miller, the Conference proceeded to elect a Senatorial Delegate to represent the district in the ensuing Democratic State Convention. J. P. Reed, Esq., nominated Hon. William P. Schell, of Bedford. On motion nominations were closed, and Mr. Schell was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Reed, the officers of the meeting were directed to execute and deliver to Mr. Schell the proper credentials. On motion, adjourned.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Pres't.

ISAAC MENGEL, WM. FOSTER, } Secretaries.

For the Gazette.

The Wood Ordinance.

MR. EDITOR:

Permit me to ask my fellow citizens, through the medium of your paper, before they allow themselves to be influenced by the persistent effort of a few to prevent the successful operation of the Ordinance for the Inspecting and Measuring of wood, to view with candor the action of the Council and the causes that influenced them; to examine carefully the law, in order to ascertain whether it requires amendment, or has any defects that can be remedied; and also to consider whether the condition of affairs has changed since its passage. Whether our opinion of the law and its operating is favorable or unfavorable, We must admit that the Council in passing the Ordinance could not have been governed by any other motive than that of duty; and that they acted under the well founded belief that it was for the best interest of the Borough, and in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the citizens. It has been for many years, the general remark and frequent complaint, (and with reason) that the uncertain and irreguiar quantity of wood in loads, caused us to pay unfair prices; that the custom compelled us to pay according to the numder of horses, without due regard to the quantity. Many reflections have been cast on the Council for not adopting some measure that would secure to the purchaser (what he has an undoubted right to demand) the quantity; and at the same time do justice to the vendor. These reflections were just, for it is the sworn duty of the Council to pass such laws as the true interest of Borough demands. At the time the Ordinance was passed the rapid increase in the price of wood made it imperative that some measure should be adopted to secure to the purchaser a regular quantity. The mode directed by the Ordinance appears to be the only practical one by which it can be accomplished, for it requires that each load shall be measured and inspected by a person appointed for that purpose, whose duty is not only to measure, but to inspect. The plain construction of which is, that he is to make reasonable deductions for uneven loading, intentional or otherwise; this certainly embraces all that is required. To charge the Ordinance with causing the advance in the price, when every article we use had gone up, from one hundred to one hundred anp fifty per cent, is certainly very unfair; and as the condition of affairs has not changed, unless it be for the worse, prices still ranging higher, to expect by its repeal to lower the price, is, to say the least, very short sighted; the only probable reduction would be in the quantity.

Let us give to this, among the first laws for the regulation of our Borough Market a fair trial; considering that all new measures require time to put them into successful operation and experience to amend them understandingly; being mindful that the question from the circumstances that have attended it, is of greater importance and call for a more serious consideration than it otherwise would, and that the consequences that are certain to flow from our decision will have a strong bearing on our future Borough government. We have had rights guaranteed, and priviliges granted, by our Charter and by the laws of the State, for the good government of the Borough, and the interest of its citizens, the claiming and exercising of which can do injustice to none. Are we, having concluded to pass a law in accordance with these chartered rights and privileges, to be prevented from carrying it out by persons from outside combination? I, as a citizen, having in view the respect due to our ancient charter and the future welare of the Borough, protest against establishing so unworthy a precedent.

A CITIZEN.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Salaries of County Superintendents.

"The salaries of County Superintendents are payable out of the gross amount of the State appropriation. Each is *not* paid out of the amount or dividend of State appropriation coming to his proper county." (See School Laws page 81.)

The above extract from the School Law states a fact that should, by this time, be well understood, but there still seems to be considerable misapprehension with regard to it. Many still think the Superintendents' salary is deducted from the appropriation coming to the county, or that in some way or other it increases their taxes. Owing mainly to these mistaken views, the salaries in a few of the counties have always been miserably low, while in others where the matter has been better understood, the salaries have always been high enough, and in some instances too high. This matter should be well understood by the Directors and people of our county.

The salary of the County Superintendent does not affect taxation in any way whatever, nor does it in this county diminish to any considerable extent, the State appropriation belonging to the county, It is paid by the whole State out of the State Treasury, and not by the county nor out of any moneys belonging to the county. The county pays its share of the salary as well as the rest of the State, but this share is a very small one. If the office were abolished in the county the five hundred dollars now paid to the Superintendent would be divided not among the taxables of the county but among the taxables of the whole State, the county receiving only its share in proportion to the number of taxables residing in it. A very simple calculation will show how little of this salary is really paid by the county, and how little the county would gain by abolishing the office, or lose by increasing the salary five hundred dollars. The number of taxables in the State is 642,291. Five hundred dollars distributed among them will give to each .00077. The number of taxables in this county is 6,037. Hence our share of the $500 would be only $4.65; and if the salary were increased $500 the State appropriation coming to this county would be diminished only $4.65.

Bedford or any other poor county has a much larger number of taxables in proportion to its wealth than the richer parts of the State. Hence when money is taken from the State Treasury and distributed at a certain sum per taxable, the richer counties are always the losers and the poorer counties the gainers. Salaries of Superintendents are paid in this way: and yet the outcry against the office and the opposition to it have always been most prevalent in the poorer counties like our own, where the office is least burdensome and ought to be most popular. The salary in this county has always been among the lowest in the State. Other counties have from the first paid two, three, and some of them four times as much as Bedford in proportion to the work to be done.

The following counties pay more than Bedford:

Allegheny,	$1,200	Huntingdon	$ 600
Berks,	1,000	Lancaster,	1,250
Blair,	600	Lawrence,	700
Bradford,	600	Lebanon,	760
Bucks,	800	Luzerne,	800
Butler,	800	Mercer,	800
Cambria,	800	Mifflin,	600
Centre,	600	Monroe,	566
Chester,	1,000	Montgomery,	800
Clearfield,	750	Northampton,	700
Clinton,	600	Northumberland,	600
Columbia,	600	Schuylkill	1,000
Crawford,	800	Susquehanna,	600
Dauphin,	800	Tioga,	900
Delaware,	800	Warren,	600
Erie,	600	Washington,	800
Franklin,	600	Westmoreland,	800
York	1,000		

Bedford county has 184 schools, salary $500.

The following pay twice or more than twice as much as Bedford in proportion to the number of schools:

Counties.	*Schools.*	*Salaries*
Wyoming,	74	$ 500
Union,	81	500
Sullivan,	55	400
Pike,	47	400
Montour,	64	500
Mifflin,	92	600
Mercer,	143	800
Fulton,	67	500
Forest,	16	248
Elk,	38	400
Delaware,	94	800
Clinton,	97	600
Clearfield,	131	750
Cameron,	19	190
Cambria,	148	800

The following pay more than Bedford in proportion to the number of schools but not twice as much:

Counties.	*Schools.*	*Salaries.*
Warren,	148	$500
Tioga,	241	900
Snyder,	93	400
Schuylkill,	296	1,000
Potter,	112	500
Northumberland,	120	600
Northampton,	219	700
Monroe,	122	566
McKean,	74	300
Lebanon,	162	760
Lawrence,	142	700
Jefferson,	118	500
Huntingdon,	193	600
Adams,	148	500
Dauphin,	210	800
Columbia,	160	600
Chester,	323	1,000
Centre,	177	600
Carbon,	96	500
Butler,	213	800
Blair,	135	600
York,	343	1,000
Westmoreland,	279	800
Wayne,	170	500
Washington,	271	800
Montgomery,	286	800
Clarion,	170	500
Bucks,	252	800
Beaver,	162	500

See annual report of State Superintendent for 1863, page 287.

From the Lewistown True Democrat.

Rev. Mr. Kepler's Withdrawal.

During the late sitting of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has many friends in this community, tendered his resignation, and received an honorable dismissal from the communion of the church. The story that Mr. K's course was prompted by a fear of excommunication, which some malicious persons are endeavoring to circulate, is, we are assured, utterly false. For the information of the public we print Mr. Kepler's letter of resignation in full:

To the members of East Baltimore Annual Conference.

Dear Brethren! For several years past I have thought, and have comfidentialy stated my impressions to a few friends, that a crisis might arrive in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church which would make it my duty to terminate my ministerial relations to this conference, although composed of a body of men whom I have long and devotedly loved.

I was strongly influenced at your last session to carry out this purpose. Yet, as my appointment for the past year was to say the least, one of some peculiarity, I determined, although advised by friends to a contrary course, to go to my work in spirst ofi christian meekness, perform the duties assigned me and then with humility and in the fear of the Lord to retire from any further connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Allow me then, dear brethern, in all good conscience and in the spirit of kindness and love, to send you this paper as containing my resignation as a member of the East Baltimore Annual Conference. Under other circumstances it would have been my highest happiness to have lived, and labored and died with you, as a "Worker together" in the glorious Ministry of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. And I will not now disguise the fact, that I have realized much of Christian enjoyment and also numerous testimonials of brotherly affection, in the society and sympathies of the members both of the Baltimore and East Baltimore Conferences, during a term of thirty-seven years connexion with these two ecclesiastical bodies. Nor do I take leave of you now, without deep, heart-felt emotion; without profound gratitude to the "God of all grace," that he permits me in his wonder-working Providence, in looking back upon the years that are past, to give glory and praise to his holy name, that in the various fields of labor in which my imperfect Ministry has been exercised, I have witnessed the conversions to God of more than two thousand precious and immortal souls. I feel that I am unworthy to have been thus privileged, and I feel, also, that "it is not of him that willeth nor of him that runneth, but of God that showeth mercy." Begging, dear brethern, that you will throw over the many imperfections you have found me to betray in my holy calling, as a Minister of Christ, the beautiful mantle of heavenborn charity, I have in conclusion to say, in all Christian frankness, and in all good conscience before God, that as, after an examination of a long series of years, with an honest desire to know and obey God's most holy word, my views and convictions respecting the relation of master and servant, as contained in the Bible, are utterly, and I must say irreconcilably opposed to those which now govern the great body of the M. E. Church, and which doctrines I cannot preach without being a dissembler before the Lord: while in saying thus much, I pretend to judge no man, but only speak honestly and fearlessly for myself, and thus commit the justification of my own course to the unfolded pleasure of a future Providence, I feel now I have no other duty to perform in this writing, than simply to respectfully request that you may be pleased to direct my name to be noted as withdrawn upon your journals.

With the assurance of many prayers for your spiritual progress, and requesting a continued interest in your supplications to God on my own behalf, I am, dear brethern,

Yours, very truly and respectfully,
SAMUEL KEPLER.

McConnellsburg, Fulton co., Pa.,
November 18th, 1863.

The State Senate.

The Senate of Pennsylvania is at length legally organized. On Wednesday last, the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Penney, left the Chair, which he had occupied for over two months in palpable violation of a plain provision of the Constitution, as interpreted by the unvarying practice of sixty years, and was then regularly elected Speaker: all the other Abolition Senators, and his Democratic competitor, Mr. Clymer—17, voting for Mr. Penney; and all the Democratic Senators (Mr. Clymer excepted) and Mr. Penney—16, voting for Mr. Clymer, the Democratic caucus candidate. This tardy act of submission by the Abolition majority to law, precedent, right and justice, was not voluntary; but was forced upon them by the position of affairs on Tuesday, when by the absence of one of their number (Mr. Connell) and the refusal of the Democratic Senators to meet them, the Senate was left without a quorum. But, whether they yielded willingly or upon compulsion, the fact that they *have* yielded is a complete vindication of the position which was taken by the Democratic Senators at the opening of the session, and which, to their honor be it said they steadfastly maintained to the very last.

the Democratic Senators have issued an able and conclusive Address to the people of the State in justification of their course. We shall copy it in our next paper.—*Reading Democrat.*

THE FLORIDA MURDER.—It seems that President Lincoln not only risked the lives of thousands of soldiers in the effort to get three electoral votes, but that he was also guilty of preparing to commit a gross fraud upon his own plan of reconstruction. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* telegraphs:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1864.—The account in the *Tribune* of the trap into which Gen. Seymour stolidly pushed his doomed little army was read here to-night with wrathful interest. The mail that brought the unveiling of this covered misfortune brought intelligence that the privileges of trading with the army in Florida had been bestowed upon half disloyal Floridians, in the pursuit of the policy of securing a reorganization of the State, and an electing of Congressmen. This was a necessity.—The trifling number of Unionists had to be added to.

A Washington paper says the small pox seems to be making its appearance all over the country. It is supposed to have been spread somewhat in this manner: The "government" got it by shaking hands with an "intelligent contraband" who took it in exchange for confederate scrip. Office seekers caught it by shaking hands with the "government." Getting dis appointed in receiving positions in which to ruin the country, they went home, and have given the disease to the people, by shaking hands with them, in the hope of receiving a nomination from them. The people are cautioned against shaking hands with any Abolitionist who has been to see the "government." These men should be put in pest houses immediately upon their arrival at home, and kept there until after the election.

Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, said in a lecture the other day at Portland that it was "the prime duty of all to grasp God with one hand and the negro with the other" It is not difficult to say which he would grasp most cordially.

THE Secretary of War has sent a Yankee preacher to New Orleans to take charge of the Methodist church there.

—MARRIED—

WRIGHT—WEYANDT.—On the 28th of February, at the residence of the bride's father, by A. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. Thomas Wright to Miss Elizabeth Weyandt, all of Union township.

McCRAY—SPEECE.—At Stonerstown, on Sunday evening, February 21st, by A. Eutriken, Esq., Mr. Jacob McCray to Miss Ann Speece.

—DIED—

WHETSTONE.—On the 16th ult., David Franklin, son of Josiah Whetstone, aged 9 mo. and 6 days.

BIDDLE.—On the 1st inst., Daniel, son of Peter Biddle, aged 9 months and 19 days.

BURKET.—At Camp Curtin, of diptheria. Philip, son of Jesse Burket, aged 17 years, 3 months and 9 days.

COLVIN.—On the 9th of February, Cora Blanche, second daughter of John E. and Anna J. Colvin, aged 2 years, 7 months and 29 days.

See our darling little Blanche
Peaceful in her slumber lay,
Gently to the grave we'll bear her,
Lay her from our sight away.

List! and hear the angel's welcome,
As our child floats far above,
We'll not weep for Christ has ta'en her,
And we know that God is love.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
Harrisburg, March 14, 1864.

To the School Directors of Bedford County:

GENTLEMEN:—Application having been made by the Boards of Directors of a majority of the schools districts in said county, stating their eesire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent thereof, you are respectfully requested to meet in convention at the Court House in Bedford Boron Saturday the 2d day of april 1864 at 1½ o'clox in the afternoon, for the purpose above stated, according to the terms of eighth section of the supplement to the school law, approved the 8th day of May, 1855. SAMUEL P. BATES.

Dep. & act. Supt. Com. Schools.

March 18, 1864

BEDFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The seventh session of this school will commence Monday, April 4, 1864, and continue 11 weeks, Instruction will be given in all the branches pertaining to a good English Education.

Pupils from a distance should apply at once.

Terms:—In the higher classes $5.00, in the lower, $4. 00 & $3. 00.

H. W. FISHER, Principal

Bedford, March 18. 1864.

Alleghany Male and Female Seminary, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

The Second Quarter of the Spring Session of the Institution begins WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay expenses for a Quarter (11 weeks.) For further information, address J. W. HUGHES, Principal.

Mar. 18. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

PROSPECTUS.

OF

THE PHILADELPHIA AGE.

1864.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN PHILADELHIA.

THE UNION THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

THE DAILY AGE,

which advocates the principles and policy of the Democratic party, is issued every morning, (Sundays excepted) and contains the LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS from all parts of the world, with carefully prepared articles on Government, Politics, Trade Finance, etc., and prompt editorial comments on the questions and affairs of the day: Market Reports, Current, Stock Quotations, Marine Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Theatrical, Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subject is of general interest and importance.

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is a complete compedium of the NEWS OF THE WEEK, and contains the chief editorials, the prices current and market reports, stock quotations, correspondence and general news matter published in the DAILY AGE. IT ALSO CONTAINS A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER MATTER, rendering it in all respects a first-class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Merchant, The Farmer, the Mechanic, the Literary man, and all classes of readers. It has, in fact, every characteristic of a LIVE NEWSPAPER, fitted for the Counting House, the Workshop, the Farmer's Fireside, and the General Reader.

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DAILY.		WEEKLY.	
One year, By Mail,	$8 00	One year, By Mail	$2 00
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For any period less than three months, at the rate of Seventy-five cents per Month.		Clubs of 10	17 50
		" 20	30 00
		with an extra copy GRATIS for getting up the club.	

PAYMENT REQUIRED INVARIAALY IN ADVANCE.

Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly will be sent gratis to any address, on application.

The Publishers of The Age could easily fill their columns with the unsought and most liberal commendations of the press throughout the country; but they prefer that it should stand altogether upon claims to public confidence, well known and established. They believe it has acquired this reputation by the candor, fearlessness and independence with which it has been conducted. through times of extraordinary confusion of ideas on public subjects, and latterly of almost unexampled public trial. It is now, and will be, as heretotore, the supporter of tru'y national principles, opposed alike to radicalism and fanaticism in every form, and devoted to the main tenance of good government, law and order.

The Publishers of the Age conceive that it thus renders peculiar services and has peculiar claims upon all men by whom its principles are valued, and who, by the proper means, look to promote and secure the Constitutional restoration of the Union. These can best show their sense of the untiring efforts of the publisher, in behalf of this great and unparalleled cause, by earnestly sustaining this paper in all its business relations,

Address,

GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH,
No. 430 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one half per cent on the capital stock of said Company.

A. E. SCHELL, Treasurer.

March 11, 1864.

WESTMORELAND COLLEGE,

Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

Separate departments for young Men and Ladies.

The Faculty of this Institution consists of Four Teachers.

Last year it numbered one hundred and seventeen Students.

The Spring Term—13 weeks—of the current year will open on

Monday, April 4th, next.

For particulars address

REV. F. K. LEVAN.

March 11, 1864.

POSTPONED BRIDGE SALE.

The Sale of the Bridge across the Raystown Branch of the Juniata near George Roades' mill, in Liberey Tp., has been postponed till Wednesday March 23, 1864. Plan and Specifications can be seen at the Commissioners Office on Tuesday 15th inst or on the premises on the 23d.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. G. FISHER, Clerk

March 11, 1864.

BRIDGE SALE.

The Commissioners will sell, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, on Friday. April 8th, 1864, a bridge to be built across the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, near the Union Church, in Juniata township. Plan and specifications will be shown on day of sale.

By order of the Commissioners.

J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

March 11, 1864.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

The undersigned, acting Executor of the last will, &c., of Frederick Rock dec., will sell at public Sale on the premises, on

Saturday, the 26th day of March inst.,

at 10 oclock, A. M all that FARM late the residence of Frederick Rock, dec'd., situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Conrad Guyer's heirs, Peter Hilligas, John Weyand, William Gillespie, and others, containing 249 acres, more or less, (embracing 30 acres known as the "Stump Lot.") About 100 acres cleared and under cultivation, the balance in Rock Oak Timber; having thereon erected

Two Log dwellings and Two Log Barns.

There are also, two apple orchards thereon. The property is well watered with Springs, and is pleasantly located, being well adapted to the raising of grain and fruit.

Terms CASH, payable on the 1st day of April, when deed will be delivered and possession given, subject to the rights of tenants. For further information apply to John P. Reed, Esq., Bedford Pa.

BENJAMIN HOUSEL,
Acting Executor.

March, 4, 1864.

Keturah Bridenthal by her next friend Henry Bridenthal. vs. Harrison Bridenthal. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 116, February Term, 1864. Alias subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

And now to wit, February 8, 1864, on return of said alias subpœna, "defendant not found in my bailiwick," the Court direct the Sheriff of Bedford county to cause notice to be published in the two newspapers published within said county, for four weeks successively prior to the first day of next term of said Court, requiring said party to appear on the said day to answer to the said complaint.

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

To Harrison Bridenthal, defendant:

In pursuance of the above order of Court, you are hereby notified and required to be and appear in your proper person, before the next Court of Common Pleas to be held at Bedford, on the first Monday, the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and show cause if any you have why the said Keturah Bridenthal, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

March 18, '64. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sh'ff.

Keturah Bridenthal by her next friend Henry Bridenthal. vs. Harrison Bridenthal. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 116, February Term, 1864. Alias subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

And now to wit, Feb. 8th 1864, on return of said alias subpœna, "defendant not found in my bailiwick" the Court direct the Sheriff of Bedford county to cause notice to be published in the two newspapers, published within said county, for four weeks successively, prior to the first day of the next term, of next court, requiring the said party to appear on the said day to answer the said complaint.

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner appointed as per the forgoing Certificate, will attend to the duties of his said appointment, on Friday the fifteenth day of April next at one o'clock P. M. at his office in the Borough of Bedford. Where and when all persons interested may attend. E. M. ALSIP, Commissioner.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

Whites Moser's Celebrated Malt Coffee.

Containing a portion of the best Java coffee.—The healthiest and cheapest Substitute for Coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per lb.

Liberal deductions to Dealers. A fresh Supply just received and for Sale at the bargain Store of March, 18, 1864. G. R. & W. OSTER

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell at public Sale, on the premises, in Stonerstown, Liberty Township, on Saturday, the 16th day of April next;

ONE HOUSE AND LOT.

fronting 50 feet on Main Street and extending back 150 feet to an alley, with a one story log house and wagon maker shop thereon erected, adjoining lots of D. S. Berkstresser on the East, and Rachel Long on the West, and to be sold for cash.

J. E. LONG, Adm'r.

March 18, 1864.*

Receipts and Expenditures

Of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County for the year ending Jan. 1st, 1864.

GEORGE BLYMIRE, TREASURER, DR.

To cash rec'd from Sam'l Defibaugh, collector for 1861 $129 40
John Pennell " 23 00
Hezekiah Barkman " 26 00
John Aldstadt " 22 40
Philip Hardman 1862 270 00
Martin S. Hetrick " 238 32
Jonathan Hyde " 100 00
Samuel Steele " 152 20
Casper Stroup " 195 58
William Cook " 212 35
Daniel Stoler " 58 91
Baltzer Fletcher " 110 00
John Wade " 215 00
D. A. T. Black " 175 00
John Riley " 23 58
Samuel Corle " 27 00
John Robinson of Thos " 127 91
John Feighter " 150 00
Francis Baird " 135 00
Joseph R Durborrow " 422 00
Samuel Working " 117 48
Peter Ewalt 1863 20 00
Samuel Bender " 70 00
Daniel Sparks " 45 00
L. N. Fyan " 90 00
Thomas Fisher " 200 00
Nicholas Koontz " 192 77
H. Shoemaker 1863 $194 00
Jacob Carpenter " 30 00
John C. Figart " 55 00
Peter Winegardner " 160 00
Alfred Eqtricken " 63 40
John Mosse " 50 00
William M. Pearson " 400 00
John W. Crisman " 365 00
Baltzer Fletcher " 75 00
James E. Kay " 80 00
G. Widel Stewart " 150 00
John W. Lingenfelter for E. Murray " 59 00
John Mower, Esq.' " 145 00

Amount $5375 20

TREASURER CR.

By am't paid out on sundry checks viz:

Paid Wm. M. Cook for Beef $21 00
Do interest on above 50
Wm. Rock applebutter 48 72
A. Bewser lumber 23 32
John A. Blackburn wheat 8 00
Daniel Hetzell for coll on account 2 69
T. R. Gettys one quarter salary 6 25
Interest on above 18
Wm. Herring toll 2 50
S. Defibaugh one bull 12 00
T. R. Gettys one quarter salary 6 25
Interest on above 26
A. J. Burns 9 20
Wm. Staley beef 11 50
J. C. Reamer salary and medicine 15 75
T. R. Gettys " 11 25
Interest on above 11
A. Dibert beef 16 00
Samuel Defibaugh beef 116 63
Dr. Wm. H. Watson medical attendance 15 00
A. Strominger plank 1 87
J. Mock removing pauper 4 50
James Cessna Esq issuing orders 1 00
" Burns lumber 4 68
T. R. Gettys extra services rendered 10 00
Interest on above 22
J. R. Zimmers beef 11 40
John Halderbaum beef and bacon 18 65
D. Jamison removing pauper 1 00
S. Reighart cow and calf 18 00
Catharine Over beef 6 68
Interest on above 25
Wm. Leary interest on sundry check 54 61
Interest on above 25
H. C. Reamer Drugs 6 01
George Widel oats 8 25
Interest on above 50
S. Gates boarding pauper 15 00
J. W. Tomlinson beef and fruit 78 08
J. M. Shoemaker merchandise 8 65
Hiram Lentz beef 6 00
C. O'Conner support for pauper 2 50
Wm. Herring toll 11 25
T. R. Gettys salary 5 63
S. S. Shryock stationary
T. R. Gettys making out and distributing duplicates 35 00
G. Widel salary and Interest 92 70
Wm. M. Cook beef 16 50
G. Widel salary and Interest 91 35
Dr. John Compher salary 26 66
J. Crisman Esq issuing orders 2 50
P. A. Reed merchandise 66 60
Henry Taylor beef 11 55
Wm. Rodgers supporting pauper 94 56
C. Eshelman making coffins 5 00
Wm. Rodgers keeping pauper &c. 52 25
S. Reighart corn 20 00
Gilbert, Royal & Co. drugs 23 41
J. Semler blacksmithing 7 00
J. L. Prince removing pauper 5 30
Samuel Radebaugh collector on orders 5 25
E. Statler & Son goods for Wm. Huffman 2 14
E. Statler & Son goods for John Hall 10 00
J. G Hartley applebutter 3 33
John Hafer Lime and Interest 217 93
Samuel Steele amount overpaid on duplicate 4 21
Daniel Snuse lime 3 25
A. Statler coal and Interest 17 10
S. Reighart salary and interest 20 45
Mrs E Drenning Keeping pauper 4 00
Jos Negley " " 6 25
Samuel Defibaug beef 5 15
S. S. Fluke freight and Interest 6 40
Daniel Barley funeral expenses Mrs. Dicks 2 25
John Ake lumber and Interest 11 65
Daniel S. Defibaugh gears and Interest 2 41
Geo. Widel 10 bushel buckwheat and Interest 6 55
John Little hauling 1 00
George Widel 30 yards carpet and Interest 12 50
Levi Lluke attending stock 1 40
Jos. A. Minnich removing pauper 3 00
Jos. Negly keeping daughter and Interest 6 57
Wm Herring toll 1 10
V. Brengle cooperage 2 25
A. Ake lumber and Interest 13 09
Jonathan Pennell applebutter 1 88
Daniel Crouse repairing oven 1 50
A Ake services and Interest 10 45
Wm. Dunkel molasses 5 00
Isaac Zipple goods and Interest 98 59
Josiah Diehl beef 8 64
Levi Fluke attending stock 1 37
Mary J. Johnston boarding and attendance 6 00
Shires & Jordan foundry work 50 48
Dr. J. Compher salary and medicine 26 75
John Pennell amount overpaid on duplicate 5 43
John J. Cessna money refunded 28 00
S. D. Broad smut machine 20 00
A. B. Cramer goods 264 79
W. H Kepner sett of barrs 150 00
J. W. Beeler and Interest 13 75
J. B. Farquhar herring 7 00
F. D. Beegle lumber 15 00
E. Drenning keeping pauper 7 00
R. Fyan goods 30 00
P. A. Reed bacon 59 00
J. B. Williams lumber 11 47
Geo. Seibor support of Mrs. Stayer 10 00
H. C. Reamer drugs 8 97
T. R. Gettys salary and Interest 11 56
Nicholas Diehl applebutter 4 50
S. Davis interest on checks and Interest 89 40
F. Schnably applebutter 20 48
H. Beckly repairing mill irons 8 00
H. Beckley and Interest 7 99
T. R. Gettys salary 11 25
Dr. John Compher salary 20 00
E. S. Blackburn beef 19 37
J. D. Fetter beef 3 63
Wm. Hartley hardware 49 14
S. Reighart salary 20 00
N. N. Koontz overpaid on duplicate 65
Elizabeth Drenning keeping panper 9 00
Wm. Kiser witness in court 2 00
Mrs. John G. Hartley applebutter 20 00
Geo. Blymire & Son tin and hardware 62 18
S. H. McCutheon part of check 100 00
Do bolting cloth 58 00
Jacob Barnhollers estate money loaned 515 78
H. Geiger & &c., bill of groceries 350 29
Miss Martha Rea interest on check 8 00
Mrs. E. Dickens interest on check 6 00
Wm. Leary sundry checks and Interest 101 25
Wm. Leary salary and Interest 115 69
A. Ake beef and Interest 84 52
B J. Burnham bolting cloth 13 75
S. Defibaugh rye 15 00
Reed & Minnich goods and Interest 86 44
S. D. Broad work at mill and Interest 66 50
Shires & Jordan foundry work 48 75
B. F. Meyers printing 6 50
J. Harcleroad dried apples, &c., 8 00
S. Reighart beef and cider 21 76
Mrs Maria Fisher keeping pauper 5 00
Geo Blymire and J. Kemry money loaned 304 00
Interest on above 53 60
Wm. Rodgers int on check 7 years 42 54
Do " " " 5 years 16 45
Percentage allowed collectors 212 25
Exonerations " " 155 21
Stationery, &c., 10 00
Treasurer's salary 60 00
Auditors and clerk salary 20 00
Balance due last settlement 31 61½

5043 97½
Balance due county 331 22½

$5375 20

We the undersigned Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the forgoing account of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county and find the same to be correct and true as above stated and that there is a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of $331 22½

Witness our hands and seals this 7th day of Jan. A. D. 1864.

DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
JOHN H. BARTON,
DANIEL BARLEY,

Attest—T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

Amount due from collectors.

James Smith St. Clair tp. for 1857 $95 87
Lemuel Evans Broad Top tp. for 1858 39 71
J. A. Nicodemus M Woodberry tp. " 9 64
Abraham Croyle Union tp. 1860 88 26
Radolph Hoover M Woodberry " 4 54
Jacob S. Brumbaugh S Woodberry " 34 96
D. A. T. Black E Providence 1861 199 04
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton " 34 57
Rudolph Hower M Woodberry " 52 22
Wm. Philips Bedford tp. 1862 108 53
Philip Hardman Cumberland Valley " 254 73
J. Hide Harrison " 80 50
Casper Stroup Juniata " 47 95
Baltzer Fletcher Monroe " 22 13
John Wayde Napier " 109 72
D. A. T. Black E Providence " 58 44
Francis Beard Union " 38 28
J. R. Durborrow M Woodberry " 89 33
Henry Nidodemus Bedford Bor 1863 333 35
Jacob Fetter Bedford tp. " 506 42
Heter Ewalt Schellsburg Bor. " 27 04
Samuel Bender Bloody Run Bor. " 23 84
David Sparks W Providence tp. " 81 91
Hezekiah May Harrison " 118 45
L. N. Fyan Juniata " 120 42
Thomas Fisher Cumberland Valley " 53 50
D. A. T. Black E Providence " 68 89
Jacob Carpenter, Sr. Londonderry " 99 53
Georgo Beegle Union " 255 62
John C. Figart Broad Top '63 154 89
Peter Winegardner Napier " 171 88
Aaron Reed S Woodberry " 476 80
Alfred Eutriken Liberty " 50 91
Wm. Pierson M Woodberry " 262 72
J. W. Crisman St. Clair " 96 14
Baltzer Fletcher Monroe " 160 31
James E. Kay Hopewell " 72 76

Amount $4524 12

GEO. BLYMIRE, Treasurer.

*Those marked with a * have since paid up the whole amount of their Duplicate.

Statement and Report of George Widel, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from 1st of Jan. 1863 till 1st of Jan. 1864.

DR.

To wheat per J E Wills $5 75
5 bushels of wheat " 5 75
3 " " Cessna 3 54
3 " " Wm. Milburn 3 00
5 " " A. Saupp 6 00
1 " Rye " 1 00
1 " " " 1 00
1½ " Corn " 1 50
12 " Wheat " 14 40
5 " " " 6 00
1 Shawl at Lippels 3 00
5 bushels Wheat 6 00
2 " Rye per Wm. Milburn 2 00
70 pound flour 2 10
5 bushels Rye per J. W. Beeler 5 00
7 " " " Shack & Bro. 7 00
5 " Wheat per Wm. Milburn 6 00
1 " Buckwheat 1 00
2 " Rye per Wm. P. Shell, Esq. 2 00
1 " Buckwheat 1 00
10 " Wheat 12 50
5 " Rye 5 00
5 " " 5 00
4 " Wheat 6 00
Cash for Sheep 10 00
40 bushels Wheat 48 00
33 pounds flour 1 00
1 barrel flour 6 00
1 " " 6 00
5 bushels Wheat 6 00
5 " " 6 00
1 barrel flour 6 25
Cash from Mercer county Alms House 60 00
1 barrel of flour 6 25
Cash from Blair county Alms House 9 50
1 barrel flour 6 25
2 Pigs 2 00
Buckwheat flour 2 50

$292 29
Balance 90 16

$382 45

1863 CR

By balance on settlement —— $61 27
Cash paid for removing paupr (S. Ritchey) 1 19
Hauling Lumber 1 07
Removing Pauper 1 20
" " 1 07
Hauling Coal 1 80
Corn 75
Coal 1 25
" 1 20
Hauling from Bloody Run 82
Removing Pauper 1 32
Hauling coal 1 25
Four Hogs from Gardaner and Sparks 8 00
Wm. Herring for toll 50
S. Naus butchering 6 00
Apples 1 50
Wm. Herring toll 1 30
Mill Shaft 5 18
Removeing pauper 3 00
50 pounds veal 2 50
Expenses in going after Mill Wright 1 35
Cash paip for toll 80
Making900 Rails 18 00
Making 250 Stakes 3 75
Expenses to Hopewell, freight on Burrs 19 95
Cash paid Mrs. Biddle for Hops 25
Hauling Lumber 90
Work at race 1 50
Lumber 4 28
Hauling Lumber 80
Corn 1 00
14 pounds Rice 1 12
6 pounds Butter 75
Work at Race 7 00
Harvesting 12 25
Toll 90
Expenses to Schellburg 1 25
Cash for Lumber 65
" " " 1 10
" " Hauling coal 85
Expenses to Hollidaysburg 3 00
" in removing S. Ritchey 2 20
Cash paid for toll 2 00
freight on bolting cloth 67
Expenses to Hopewell and removing S. R. 2 80
Cash for toll, ink, &c. 2 75
for toll 75
for eggs 90
R. Montgomery on account 2 25
Geo Blymire Treas. at different times 184 50

$382 45

Statement of the Poor House Mill from 1st of Jan. 1863 till 1st of Jan. 1864.

DR.

	W	R	C	B	W	M
Amount of Grain bought in as per monthly reports	698	259½	36	44	22½	
Raised on Farm		44½				
Bought of S. Imler	6					
Amount	704	304	36	44	22½	

CR.

Amount of Grain used in Poor House and sold Sundry persons for cash, &.

	W.	R.	C.	B.	W.	M.
Use of Poor House	32½	20½	46½	25		
Horse feed		157½				
Hog feed		5				15½
For seed		8½				
Sold suudry persons	217	67½	2	31		
Amount	677½	259	34½	56		15½

Produce of the Farm and Garden.—36 tone Hay, 6 loads Corn Fodder, 520 bushels ears of Corn, 62½ bushels Rye, 320 bushels Potatoes, 10 bushels, Beans, 10 bushels Large Onions 1 bushel Small Onion., 12 bushels Tomatoes, 12 bushels Beets, 2 bushels Turnips, 10 bushels Parsnips. 2600 heads Cabbage, 5 barrels kraut, 4 barrels Cucumber Pickles, 21 barrels Soft Soap, 30 barrels Hard Soap, 200 pounds Tallow, 632 pounds Lard. 6,359 pounds pork, 105 pounds Wool. 276 pounds Veal, 5 Calf Skins, 301 pounds Butter, 6 barrels Vinegar.

Tock on Farm—3 Head of Horses, 7 Cows, 1 Bull, 20 Hogs, 50 Sheep.

Articles manufactured by matron—54 men's Shirts 39 Chimise, 35 women's Dresses, 16 women's Aprons, 13 women's Sacks, 10 children's Dresses, 12 children's Aprons, 5 pair men's Drawers, 14 children's Skirts, 2 pair Pillow Slips, 6 Pillows, 50 pair Stockings, 4 Comforts, 12 children's Shirts, 25 Sheets, 7 women's Caps, 30 pair men's Pants 4 men's Coats, 7 Shrouds, 17 Towels, 4 Round Jackets, 8 Sun Bonnets, 9 women's Skirts.

List of Paupers admitted, discharged dicd &., during each month, and, the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year together with the number of outdoor paupers supported by the Institution, from the 1st of Jan. 1863, till the 1st of Jan. 1864.

	Admitted.	Escaped.	Discharged	Deaths	Births	Bound	F. remain.	M. remain.
January	2						25	38
Febrarry	3						28	38
March	3	1					28	40
April		1				2	28	37
May			2	2	1		30	36
June	2		1	1			30	36
July	1		1				30	36
August	6	1					30	41
September	2		1				30	42
October							30	42
November		2	6				27	37
December	1			1			27	37

Making an average of 68 11-12 per month, o whom 2 are colored, 1 is blind, 19 are insane Also 146 wayfaring persons were provided with board and lodging, there are also 2 outdoor paupers who are not included in the abave.

We the undersigned. Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have axamined the above account statement and report of George Widel, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county from the 1st day of Jan. 1863, till the 1st day of Jan. 1864, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals Jan. 1 1864.

A. AKE,
SOLOMON REIGHARD,
HENRY MOSES, *directors*

Attest,
T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

A fresh supply of WOOLLEN HOODS and PLAID SHAWLS, just received and for sale at
Jan. 29 CHEAP CORNER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of Frederick Mechtley, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford County all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON, Adm'r.

March 18, 1864.

RADWAY'S PILLS

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.
ARE THE BEST PURGATIVE PILLS.

NO STRAINING.
NO GRIPING.
NO TENESMUS.
NO PILES.

NO FALSE CALLS TO THE WATER CLOSET.

BUT A BRISK AND THOROUGH EVACUATION FROM THE BOWELS IS ALWAYS SECURED.

Newly Discovered Principles in Purgatives.

Dr. Radway's Pills are the best Purgative Pills in the world, and the only Vegetable Substitute for Calomel or Mercury ever discovered. They are composed of

VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS, HERBS, PLANTS, GUMS, SEEDS, FLOWERS, BARKS, FRUITS AND WEEDS, PREPARED IN VACUO.

One grain of the extract of the medicinal properties of Radway's Pills, possess a greater curative power over disease than a thousand of the crude and inert materials that enter into all other pills in use. These Pills are compounded of the active medicinal properties of the Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers, Gums, &c. of which they are composed. One dose will prove their superiority to all other pills. They

PURGE, CLEANSE, PURIFY, HEAL, SOOTHE, CALM, STRENGTHEN, INVIGORATE,

And REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Their Great Combinations:

They are Aperient, Tonic, Laxative, Alterative, Stimulant, Counter Irritant, Sudorific.

AS EVACUANTS,

They are more certain and thorough than the Drastic Pills of Aloes, or Croton or Harlem Oil, or Elaterium; and more soothing and healing than Senna, or Rhubarb, or Tamarinds, or Castor Oil.

IN SUDDEN ATTACKS OF

Inflammation of the Bowels or Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Pancreas or Kidneys, Bilious Cholic or Bilious Fever, Erysipelas or Congestive Fever, Small Pox, Measles, or Scarlet Fever,

SIX TO EIGHT OF DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS WILL PURGE THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THESE FROM THE SYSTEM IN SIX HOURS.

One dose of Dr. Radway's Pills will cleanse the intestinal canal, and purge from the bowels all offending and retained humors, as thoroughly as lobella or the best approved emetic will cleanse the stomach, without producing inflammation, irritation, weakness,

STRAINING,

or other unpleasant symptoms. There are no other purgative pills in the world that will secure this desideratum.

BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL.
BETTER THAN CALOMEL OR BLUE PILL

AS ALTERATIVES,

They exercise a more powerful influence over the liver and its secretions than calomel, mercury, blue pill, hence their importance in cases of Liver Complaints and Spleen Difficulties, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Headache, &c. In the treatment of Fevers, either Bilious, Yellow, Typhoid, and other reducing Fevers, they are superior to quinine. Their influence extends over the entire system, controlling, strengthening, and raising up the relaxed and wasting energies, and regulating all the secretions to the natural performance of their duties, cleansing and purifying the blood, and purging from the system all diseased deposits and impure humors.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

ONE TO SIX BOXES WILL CURE

Costiveness,	Jaundice,	Rush of Blood to the Head,
Constipation,	Congestive Fever,	Obstructions,
Congestion,	Sleepiness,	Dropsy,
Heart Disease	Gen'l Debility,	Acute Erysipelas,
Disease of Kidney & Bladder,	Dimness of Sight,	Headache,
Disease of Liver,	Fits,	Bad Breath,
Biliousness,	Lown's of Spirits,	Inflamation of the Intestines,
Typhus Fever,	Quinsy,	Apoplexy,
Ship Fever,	Dyspepsia,	Enlargement of the Spleen,
Malignant Fever,	Measles,	Scurvy,
Loss of Appetite,	Melancholy,	Whooping Cough,
Indigestion,	Hysterics,	Worms,
Inflammation,	Amenorrhœa,	Bad Dreams,
Palpitations,	Fainting,	Pleurisy.
Scarlet Fever,	Dizziness,	
Bilious Fever,	Retention of Urine,	

I AM CURED.

"I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, in six days; they cured me of Constipation, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia. I have taken B——tt's A——a, and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped the use of these pills for a week my old complaint would appear. Six cases of Radway's Pills cured me.

STEPHEN BENNETT, U. S. C. S."

"I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for seven years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary comfort, but was compelled to take them at the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills; I am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months.

C. M. CHILDS, Roxbury, Mass.

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

PILES, STRAINING AND TENESMUS,

Are the results of inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the bowels, induced by drastic pill—these imperfect pills, instead of being dissolved by the chole, are carried to the lower bowels, and induce a peristaltic movement or evacuation by their irritation—*hence the straining, cramps, wrenching pains, piles and tenesmus, and the frequent false calls to the water closet, that patients undergo who take these imperfect pills.*

If you would avoid these annoyances, whenever a purgative medicine is required, take a dose of

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

THEY WILL PURGE THOROUGHLY AND LEAVE THE BOWELS REGULAR.

Persons afflicted with PILES, may rely on a positive cure by their use.

COATED WITH GUM.

COATED WITH GUM.

Dr. Radway's Pills are elegantly Coated with Gum, are free from taste or smell, can be taken at all times and on all occasions. No danger will result from colds, if exposed to wet or damp weather after taking these pills.

SIX OF RADWAY'S PILLS

Have secured a vigorous evacuation, in severe cases of Inflammation of the Bowels, Paralysis, &c., after Croton Oil, Harlem Oil, injections and other means completely failed. A dose of Radway's Pills will remove all obstructions, and secure a free passage. Directions for use are inside each box. Price per box, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists, Medicine Dealers, and Store-keepers.

N. B.—Every Agent has been furnished with *fresh* and *new made* Pills. As each box is enclosed with a steel Engraved Label, take none others.

RADWAY & CO.,
57 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.
Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

Estate of Thomas L. Growden, dec'd.

The undersigned living in Cumberland Valley tp., having been appointed administrator of Thomas L. Growden, late of said township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN GROWDEN,
Jan. 29—6t Adm'r.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDER OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

Hoofland's German Bitters,

The Great Strengthening Tonic.

These Bitters have Performed more Cures!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And Can't Make Drunkards,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was pr judiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philad'a.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth below Coates st., Phil'a.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service.

Yours respectfully, J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks co., Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson:—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,)
$1 00 per bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small size—75 cts. per bottle—half doz. $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. Jan. 15.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more wormicide already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

THE BEST Liniment for Man and Beast

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiting an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of

$75 TO $150 Per Month.

THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE Company want an Agent in each county, to solicit orders for their new $15 Machine, with gauge, screw-driver and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or give large commission. For particulars, terms, &c., enclose a stamp, and address T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.,
Gen'l Agent for the U. States.
February 19, 1864—3m.

SHELLBARKS.

Forty Bushelsprime Shellbarks for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & COS.

WANTED,

100 CORDS TANNERS' BARK, at Farquhar's CHEAP CORNER.

Clover seed, Flax seed and Timothy seed wanted at FARQUHAR'S.

Any and all kinds of Country Produce taken at FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER.

Come and buy your Clothing at CHEAP CORNER, Juliana st.

Money saved by buying BOOTS and SHOES at CHEAP CORNER.

Best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS at CHEAP CORNER.

Come and get a good HAT or CAP at FARQUHAR'S.

Some Beautiful PLAID SHAWLS, very cheap, at Nov. 27, 1864. FARQUHAR'S.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
August 14 the 1863

STATES UNION HOTEL,

606 & 608 Market St., Philadelphia.

CHAS: M. ALLMOND, MANAGER.

THIS Hotel is located in the very centre of business, and is in close proximity to all the respective places of amusement, which makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Philadelphia on business or pleasure, and the manager hopes by close personal attention to the wants of his guests to make it a comfortable home for such as may favor the Hotel with their patronage.

The terms have not been advanced, but still remain at the old figure of $1.50 *per day.*

January 15, 1864—3m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Jan. 22—6t Kings Co., New York.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

Spring and Summer Goods,

JUST ARRIVED

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, Feb. 26, 1864.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

New Bargain Store.

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Successors to A. B. CARN, have just received a beautiful stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

New styles Leather Prints, much admired.
Beautiful Madder Prints, new Spring styles.
Neat Striped and Fancy Shirting Prints.
Beautiful Delaines—Fancy and Solid Colors.

Mohair Dress Goods.

Neat Plaids and in all desirable solid colors.
Poplins, Cashmere Merino and Shepherd's Plaids,
French Ginghams, *Cheap and Handsome.*
Beautiful Lancaster GINGHAMS, new styles.
Balmoral and Skeleton SKIRTS. *at prices to suit.*
Ladies Head-dresses and Nets, very handsome.
White Ballardvale Flannels, to please the Ladies.
Red, Grey, Striped and Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels, bleached and unbleached, *to keep warm.*

GOOD GOODS AT SMALL PROFITS.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,
Williamsville, Watertwist, Enterprise and other leading makes.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
Atlantic, Œlla, Pepperell, Pocassitt and others.
Apron Checks, Table Diaper, Red Tickings, Cottonades, Denims and Shirting Stripes.

CLOTHS AND FANCY CASSIMERES,
at small profits.

SATINETTS AND KENTUCKY JEANS,
all colors and very cheap.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, at old prices.
Hats and Caps, every style and color, at low prices.
Boots and Shoes, for men and boys, very cheap.
Ladies, Misses and Childrens' Balmoral BOOTS AND SHOES,
good and cheap, call and see them, they will speak for themselves.

CHOICE RIO AND LAGUAYRA COFFEE,
Prepared Malt and Essence of Coffee.
Extra Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEA.

SUGAR—*A choice assortment.*

Extra Loverings and other SYRUP,
Prime N. Orleans and other Baking Molasses.
Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Camphor, Sweet and Castor Oils.
Taylor's Crystal Washball, Brown Windsor, Palm Oil, London Honey and other Toilet Soaps.
Amulet, Honey Dew, Pure Yellow Bank, Vine Sap Fine Cut CHEWING TOBACCO.
Also, best quality Natural Leaf and Congress *TOBACCO.*

Brooms, Wooden Pails and Fancy Reticule Baskets.
Mackerel and Herring; Dairy and G. A. Salt.

Together with 1001 other articles, all of which were bought at *nett cash prices* and which we will sell on the same terms, at a small advance on prime cost. *Motto*—"Small profits and large sales."

☞Terms—CASH, except by special agreement.
Produce bought. Jan. 15, '64.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE GREAT CAUSE.

OF

Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-Abuse: Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally: Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROB J. CULVERWELL, *M.* D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envolope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York Post Office Box, 4586.

ONE TWO HORSE WAGON, AND ONE SPRING WAGON FOR SALE,
At FARQUHAR'S Cheap Corner.
Bedford, January 29, 1864.

LADIES,

At Cramer's you will find a large assortment of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,*
suitable for fall and winter. Nov. 20.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see
C. N. HICKOK.
Bedford, January 16, 1863.

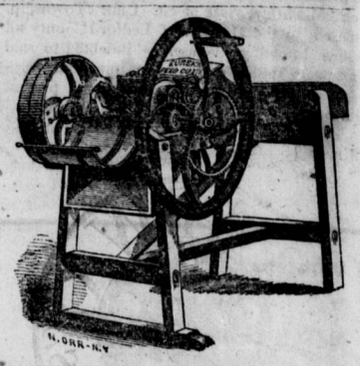
Locust Pins, Bark, &c.,

The highest price will be paid in CASH for LOCUST PINS, BARK, &c.,
at Mount Dallas Station, one mile west of Bloody Run, on the Pike, by
A. G. ALLEN.
February 15—2m

NOTICE.

My fees as Prothonotary, &c., can be paid at the Banking House of Reed & Schell, who are authorized to receipt for the same until the May Court, after which time they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
Feb. 12. AB'M. B. BUNN.

Hartley's Column.



The great Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher, can now be obtained from Wm. Hartley, agent for Bedford and adjoining counties. This cutter now stands UNEQUALLED. Three sizes are made, and the largest size will cut and crush as fast as three men can feed it. Hay is scarce and will be high in price. Sensible farmers will save their hay and feed cut corn fodder to both horses and cattle. Try one of these cutters, farmers, and you will not regret it. All machines warranted.

Hartley is also agent for the celebrated

"Key-Stone Cider-Mill."

Which is the BEST AND EASIEST RUNNING MILL now made.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.
March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 6, 1863—1y

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants,

Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.
JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL,

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

220 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863—1y.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 51 North Third Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,
March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

MARTIN BUEHLER. } { GEO. BONBRIGHT
R. H. HOWARD. } { C. D. SUESSEROTT

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863—1y.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 6,—1y.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.

HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,
No. 337 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.
March 6, 1863.—1y

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,
No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,
Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,
And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.
March 6, 1863.—1y

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863.—1y

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,
The largest and best Outline Maps ever published
SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &c.
Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.
March 6, 1863.

STRAY CALF.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Bedford township, about the middle of August last, a red and white spotted calf, no marks perceptible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold according to law.
OWEN McGIRR.
February 5, 1864—3t

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at
Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS
Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Twenty pieces—all widths, for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John H. Devore, late of Colerain township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them to the undersigned.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 8, 1864. Adm'r.

Bedford Rail Road!!

FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED

with a very large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

TO SUIT THE SEASON.

LADIES, come and examine our stock of

DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Some beautiful Balmorals, Woollen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of SHAWLS, good Cloak Cloth, VERY CHEAP.

OVER 500 PAIRS OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of Ladies' and Misses, Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Men's Wear

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, AND

READY MADE CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS

No better place to buy an OVER COAT.

HATS AND CAPS in abundance.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Syrups, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions.

☞Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods."

EXAMINE OUR STOCK FIRST.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana St., Bedford.
December 11, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford borough, by the Register of Bedford County on the estate of Samuel Barnhart, late of said borough, dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
January 8, 1864. Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Frederick Berkheimer, late of St. Clairsville, Bedford co., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB WALTER,
JACOB BERKHEIMER,
January 8, 1864. Executors.

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

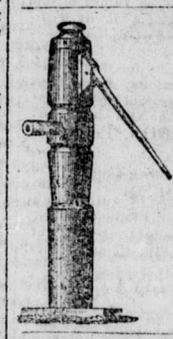
and "LITTLE JOHN C." have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,* at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S, HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C, &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.
Bedford, May 8, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cts you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS.
260 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
September 25, 1863—6m.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.
June 5, 1863—1yw

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.
W. L. LENTZ.
Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.
Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid
LIVERY STABLE
is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Firm.

The undersigned having purchased A. B. Carn's entire stock of goods, will continue the business at the old stand, where they will constantly keep a general assortment of goods adapted to the wants of the people. They also expect to receive a general assortment of NEW GOODS in a few days, when their assortment will be complete in every department.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
December 25, 1863—tf

CASSIMERES.

Fifty Pieces new Fall Cassimeres for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.